April 5, 1898. Mr. Woodlerd to Mr. Day: "In

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When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

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SCRANTON, FEBRUARY 6, 1902.

#### REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

Controller-EVAN R. MORRIS.

Election February 18,

Just what is back of the flurry in Delaware, Lackawanna and Western stock remains to be disclosed. Undoubtedly there is a "hen on." The fact that the stock is in demand, however, is enough to satisfy Scranton,

#### The Lesson.

THE CONFESSION of Mrs. Soffel that her offense arose from sympathy and not from passion is credible. But it contains a lesson. The access given by many jail administrations to women afflicted with mawkish sentimentality for condemned criminals is something that can easily be remedied. The lesson of the Biddle case is that it should be remedied without delay. No woman should be admitted to see any notorious criminal unless a relative; and then there should be a strict es-The lengths to which Mrs. Soffel went are unusual, but she simply went to the limit of the journey which hundreds of women enter upon when they deluge criminals with flowers, write sympathetic letters and otherwise let their plty run away with their common sense. Since a remedy of this peculiar condition of things is not to be had from women themselves it must be applied with firmness by the men in charge of our jails in the form of a dead line against all forms of feminine mawkishness.

Eighty-five cent gas is not so much the need of this city as gas which gives a bright, clear light-gas with some body to it. The diaphanous article now supplied under that title is a good example of what gas ought not to be, regardless of price

## Business Failures.

more than in 1900. The proportion fail- are competitive. ing was only a fraction larger than in 1889 and back of that year no percenthas the number of people in business.

to justify the inquiry which Bradstreet these is insufficient capital; a banking Thus, last year, 89 per cent, of those traders who became embarrassed in the to weight, United States and Canada had either a very moderate credit rating or were largest percentage shown in any year he can contemplate retirement without for a decade past. Never, in fact, since |-misgiving as to his country's future 1892, when 93 per cent. of those failing is the best proof that could be offered were possessed of only a moderate or of the thoroughness of his work. Diaz no credit rating, has the percentage ranks among the world's greatest been so high as it was in the past year. | statesmen. In 1900 the percentage was only 84.7 per cent. This percentage has fallen as low as 69.7, the latter being reached in that year of financial stress, 1893. Ever since that year the proportion has tended to rise steadily, slowly at first, in such years as 1894, 1895 and 1896, and more rapidly as business improved, opportunities widened and venturers became

"These statistics, harmonizing, as they do, over a period of years, would," says Bradstreet, "seem to absolutely fix and confirm the statement that in normal years, or in years of prosperity, good credit is the one most important asset, without which all success is vain. Confirmatory will be found the statisties as to the percentage of capital employed. Of the 12,027 failures reported in the United States and Canada, 91.6 per cent, were those possessed of only \$5,000 capital or less. This percentage compares with 94.2 per cent, in 1900 and 93.4 per cent. in 1899. In view of the general belief that the great development of large corporations in the past be permanent. The makeshift plan is few years has been unfavorable to generally costlest in the end. those possessed of small capital, the fact that the percentage of those failing has been smaller than in either of

the two preceding years is of interest." Our contemporary continues: "The saying that a man is the architect of his own fortune, and that, generally success or failure in the business world. after all. has been very effectively demonstrated. Experience over a period of years has shown that the causes of commercial

classed under the following eleven heads, close study of which is invited in order that the reader may become familiar with their application to the

matter in hand "A .- Due to faults of those falling: "(1) Incompetent (irrespective of ther causes).

"(2) Inexperience (without other inompetence). "(3) Lack of capital.

"(4) Unwise granting of credits, "(5) Speculation (outside regular bust-

"(6) Neglect of business (due to

loubtful habits). "(7) Personal extravagance

"(8) Fraudulent disposition of prop "B .- Not due to faults of those fail

"(9) Specific conditions (disaster, etc.). "(10) Failure of others (of apparently olvent debtors).

"(11) Special or undue competition. "Eight of these eleven causes, it will be observed, may properly be classed as proceeding from, or attributable to, the trader himself, while the remaining three may just as clearly be said to be beyond his control. Of the failures reported in the United States during the past year 71.4 per cent, were reported

those failing, while 28.6 per cent, were lue to faults of others." The element of chance in business is thus shown to be somewhere between one-fourth and one-third. That leaves ample scope for the exercise of individual merit. In no other field of human

Any man can afford to be vacceinated and will not be deserves a term in jail, Even those who do not believe in vaccination owe something to the general welfare.

indeavor is it, in our opinion, less,

## The "Antis" Disappointed.

NLESS the anti-imperialists can impeach either the veracity or the intelligence of Judge Taft their case is The purport of his testimony is

clean cut in its denial of the premises upon which the opponents of the administration are building. His story of the aims of the commision and of the methods it has em-

ployed leaves not a vestige of the assertion that a tyranny has been in contemplation or that there is any wish to deny to the Filipinos the utmost liberty consistent with their own safety and the fulfillment of the obligations of the Paris treaty. If the criticism were justifiable it would be that Governor Taft's polley

as outlined by him, is dangerous or the score of its excessive liberality. He believes that kindness will win even among Malays. He is going upon the supposition that there is no race so treacherous or deceitful that when it discovers that the intentions of its rulers are humane and generous and designed honestly for the race's benefit it will not be converted from suspicion and distrust to appreciation and confi-

As a proposition applicable to an Anglo-Saxon community this is sound does not want such an answer to his inquiry as doctrine. Whether it applies also to inos is another question General Chaffee, whose honesty of purpose is fully as well established as is that of Governor Taft, takes the exactly N THE YEAR 1901, according to opposite view. He says that the entire Bradstreet, 10,648 American trad- Filipino race is treacherous by instinct ers became embarrassed, with and not for a moment to be trusted out debts amounting to \$139,199,678 of sight. These radically different and assets of only \$61,098,831, a gain, in views naturally explain the differences numbers, of 7.4 per cent, over the rec- which have arisen between the civil ord for 1900, but yet only \$8-100ths of 1 and military arms of the Philippine adper cent. of the great business army of ministration. They arise from the nathe United States, which, in 1901, num- ture of things. They are inevitable bered 1,201,862 traders, or 3.4 per cent. wherever a military and civil policy

Since the burden of responsibility rests on Governor Tart, he is clearly age of number failing so small is re- entitled to have his policy prevail. He corded nearer than the year 1882. There | will be judged finally by its results, and are 150,000 more persons in business should therefore be unhampered in now than in 1892, but the number of striving to produce them. But the mere failures in 1901 was less than 4 per cent. statement of the facts disproves utlarger. In other words, failures have terry the claim of inhumanity in the increased only one-fourth as rapidly as | Philippines. Those who are trying to asperse the good name of their own Yet the failures are numerous enough | country and discredit its responsible agents in the performance of a task makes as to their causes. Foremost of most difficult at best receive scant encouragement from the testimony of the on expectations rather than assets. one American now living whose testimony in such a matter is most entitled

Report has it that President Diaz of possessed of none at all. This is the Mexico desires to retire. The fact that

> Editor Meek's attempt to fight o'er, in the courts of Clearfield, the political battles of the past will probably not succeed; but it shows what a Pennsylvania editor will try to do when

Though it may be true, as jealously alleged by the weather bureau, that the ground hog has proved a true prophet only twice in ten years, may be this is his lucky year.

If 'the flood of jewels continues in Admiral Schley's direction much longer he will be liable to look like an old time professional skater when on

According to the New York papers Mrs. Patrick Campbell, the actress, is very much with us, but no one seems to have been able to locate "Pat."

There is good sense in the philoso phy that street improvements should

Tom Johnson is now in a position to sympathize with the man who went up against a cyclone. He has collided with the Ohio Supreme court,

An attempt at lynching near Chester speaking, the individual trader pos- the other days shows that Mr. Tillman sesses within himself the elements of may have some friends in the north

In other words, if the Boers want peace they must personally step up to embarrassment may be quite generally | the captain's office and say so.

## SENATOR CHANDLER REVEALS WAR SECRETS

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, Feb. 5.-In an open letter to the Associated Press, former Senator William E. Chandler of New Hampshire considers, in the light of what is pendence of Cula, I reply that I believe that if now known as the diplomatic correspondence with Spain prior to April, creed by Spanish government lasting until next 1898, the question, "Would Spain Have October, the negotiations between now and then Yielded Independence to Cuba to Avoid would have resulted in either an autonomy which War?" His latter by the control of the insurance of the control of the insurance of the control o War?" His letter has special reference to the claim, often since made, in congress and elsewhere, that had the war party not swept the administration into would have been followed by permanent peace, declaration of war, President McKin- but without immediate and unco ey would have accomplished Cuba's tice, lasting until next October, I have no hope of liberation by peaceful means. This Senator Chandler refutes by showing rom the official correspondence in the 'Red book" that Spain was never asked by Minister Woodford to grant indeendence to Cuba. Incidentally, the enator criticizes severely the conduct of negotiations at Madrid by General Woodford, whom he virtually charges

structions. Senator Chandler writes: In all the correspondence between Washington and Madrid the principal demand of the United states was only for peace. What else was Mr. Woodford instructed to demand and what did he Protection to American interests. Reocation of the reconcentration order and per ssion to the United States to help feed and in the the outcasts. Local government maining within the integral nationality of Peace through the Cuban congress, pr ided it shall not "diminish or interfere with the constitutional power vested by the Cuban con-citution in the central government," "Further concessions to Cuba through the insular Cuban

with incompetence, unwarranted pre-

sumption and failure to carry out in-

#### Two Other Demands.

The foregoing is, however, not the whole nav ative. It does appear that our government suggested that two demands additional to those above recited should be made. Mr. Woodford presented neither of them to the Spanish govern-ment. It is necessary to look at this part of the ase fully and with cave.

case fully and with care.

March 26, 1858, Mr. Day telegraphed Mr. Woodford: "The president's ucsire is for peace."

"Peace is the desired end," and closes: "For your own guidance, the president suggests that if Spain will revoke the reconcentration order and maintain the people until they can support them-elves and offer to the Cubans full self-governnent, with reasonable indemnity, the president This, although a suggestion merely should have

been promptly presented to Spain. But Mr. Woodford decided not to present it. March 27, Mr. Woodford telegraphs Mr. Day 'Do the words full self-government' mean actua cognition of independence or is nominal Spanish vereignty over Cuba still permissible? Instruct a fully what the words 'with reasonable inmnity' mean and imply'; and then he proceeds inform Mr. Day that only the Cortes can give dependence and that the Cortes does not meet ntil April 25. He next noks if it will be satisactory if he can secure an armistice, and furthe "It is possible that I may induce the panish ministry to submit the arly and honorable peace to the Cuban congress, ied such authority shall not diminish or in ie Cuban constitution in the central government can scome these two things with absolute and immediate revocation of the reconcentration order, may I negotiate? I believe that an im-nediate armistice means present and permanent neace. Also I believe that negotiations once open between insurgents and the Cuban government, some arrangement will be reached during the summer which the Spanish home government will approve, and that Cuba will become practically idenendent or mass from Spanish control,

The above two dispatches show that while Mr Day "suggests" a request for Cuban independence does not instruct Mr. Woodford to make it that Mr. Woodford does not want to make i will compel him to make it and desires to evide making it; that he wishes to obtain authority to and that s to obtain first an armistice and second peac eaving Cuba under Spanish sovereignty; affect ng, hawever, to believe that "during the sum e" an arrangement will be reached by which Cuba will become practically independent of os from Spanish control." Later it will appear hat Mr. Woodford did not mean nor desire to Mr. Day, it now appears, had concluded to be careful and specific. Sanday, March 27, 1898, Mr. Day directs Mr. Woodford to see if the following an he done: "First. Availatice until October : egotiations meantime looking to peace. " " " ond. Immediate revocation of reconcentrals order \* \* \* and the needy to be relieved with

perating with authorities so as to afferd full re-'Add if possible: Third. If terms of posse to satisfactorily settled by October 1, president of the United States to be final arbiter between Spain and insurgents, If Spain agrees, president will use friendly offices to get insurgents to uc pt plan. Prompt action desirable. Day,"
Having sent the above despatch, Mr. Day, on
he next day, answers Mr. Woodford's inquiry: Full self-government with indemnity would mean uban independence."

This, then, was the diplomatic situation at a itical moment: Mr. Day had assignated a reserted the futility of such a request and had aggested his substitute proposal. Mr. Day had ven a specific direction to demand (1) Armistic der. (3) If terms of peace not satisfactorily set tled by October the president to be the final arbiter. Look and see what Mr. Woodford did. March 28, 1808. Mr. Woodford telegraphs the sident that he has had a conference that after-m with the Spanish minister, and has a cineces belief that an arrangement will be reached honor tates and just to Cuba,

March 29, 1898. Mr. Woodford writes to the resident that he read to Premier Sagasta and snor Moret a written statement. This appears a be the proposition of Sunday, March 27, down a the words "add, if possible," and he does not dd the tidrd proposition which follows these words; and Mr. Woodford asks for an answer to

March 30, 1898. Mr. Woodford writes to Mr. onference on March 29, with Sagasta and Moret and says, "I began by reading to them the follow g statement." Then follows the statement of Mr. Day's demand, emitting the third proposl tion that followed the words "add, if pessible," and then Mr. Woodford uses the words, "Here I stopped and waited for President Sagasta's reply." April 1, 1898. Mr. Woodford writes to Mr. Day he exact language of his statement read to remier Sagasta, repeating it. It does not conain the third request after the three words, add, if possible." He adds: "Statement ends

Spain's Reply.

So Mr. Woodford and the secretary of state awaited the final snewer of Spain to a demand bleh did not suggest an agreement to give free

on to Cuba. The answer came. March 31, 1888, Mr. Woodford telegraphs to Mr. Day the Spanish propositions made to him in writing: (1) Arbitration us to the Maine; (2) vocation of the reconcentrade orders with perpaion to the United States to send food to the resitous ; (3) preparation for honorable and able peace through the insular parliament, "is derstood that the nowers reserved by the ossibution to the central government are not seened and diminished;" and (i) no truce until ter the Cuban chambers meet on May 4th. Mr. podford says that these do not mean peace, but

April 1, 1898, Mr. Woodford telegraphs the president that yesterday's conference was a sor-row to bim, for he had worked hard for neace, Yet he was not wholly discouraged. April 3, Mr. Voodford writes to Mr. Day that, although the ropositions are not satisfactory, "I still believe as immediate armistics will secure permanent and honorable peace with justice to our great American interests in that island." Mr. Day seems to be able to understand exactly

hat Mr. Woodford is thinking of and hoping for nd so makes an inquiry: April 3, 1898, Mr. Day writes to Mr. Woodford oncerning an arminitice that "to be effective it ust be immediately proffered, and accepted by he insurgents," and adds: "Would the peace on are so confident of securing mean the in-

Mr. Woodford, who has his own personal plan

about the whole subject, equivocates in his

answer to your inquiry as to whether the peace I am so confident of securing means the indeand well for liberty.' the insurgents would have accepted, or in the recognition by Spain of the independence of Caba, or in the cossion of the island to the

onditional armis

April 5, 1808, Mr. Woodford asks the presiden if the queen will proclaim a suspension of hostilities in the language which he gives, before noon of April 6, "will you sustain the queen and can you prevent hostile action by congress?" And he adds: "I believe that this means peace, which the sober judgment of our people will approve long before next November and which must

be approved at the bar of final history."

April 5, 1898, Mr. Day replies to Mr. Woodford, saying that peace and stable government in Cuba is required. If Spain will authorize an armistice the president will communicate that fact to congress; that the president's message will go to congress tomorrow. "He will not advise the recognition of the independence of the insurgents, but will recommend measures looking to peace and stability of government.' Still Mr. Woodford continues to be hopeful and

nourishes his own plan (to be hereafter de-scribed), for which he will continue to labor. April 5, 1898, Mr. Woodford recites to Mr. Day his telegram of April 3 to the president, in which he says: "I am sure that before next October I will get peace in Cuba with justice to Cuba and protection to our great American interests." To the Spanish minister, however, he talks

April 6, 1898. Mr. Woodford to Minister Gullon recites the president's message and expresses his sorrow that Spain has not proclaimed an imediate and effective armistice or suspension of hostilities in Cuba lasting for sufficient length of time to enable passions to cease and obtain permanent and honorable peace in Cuba.
To Secretary Sherman, Mr. Woodford continu

to give encouragement. April 8, 1898, Mr. Woodford reports to Mr. Sher man two newspaper interviews which he has given out, and closes by saying: "The sober sense of Spain is slowly but surely coming to the front, and a few days (if these few days still can be had) will see a crystallized public senti-ment that will sustain the present Spanish government, if that government has the immediate cour age to do at once the things that are necessar for peace."

Mr. Woodford continues to hope, because of the approaching armistice.

April 9, 1898, Mr. Woodford to Mr. Day reports that at the request of the Pope and six great European powers an armistice is proclaimed through General Blance

Notwithstanding this proclamation of armistice, war ensues and Mr. Woodford comes home to find that Cuba has been given independence, not through his negotiations, in which such independence had never been asked for, but by war which the United States laid declared.

#### Woodford's Plan.

In order to comprehend the reasons why Mr. Woodford never asked Spain to yield independence to Cuba, it is essential to pursue further inquiry to the diplomatic correspondence March 9, 1898, Mr. Woodford writes to the president an account of his interview with a wellwn Spanish merchant about the transfer of Cuba to the United States upon a sale, Mr. Woodford urged that selling would be the best ourse, and he reports that the Spaniards are eginning to talk about the advisability of selling

Juba if the United States is willing to buy. March 17, 1898, No. 43, Mr. Woodford to the resident: States that the gentleman with whom he had previously conversed called again and said that Spain would never sell the island, but Mr. "The thought of sale is today in the air at Madrid. Today I have more faith in possible peace than I have had since I sailed from New York. It is possible that you can buy Cuba and that such contingency may soon arise as may make it advisable for me to be authorized to at least discuss the matter with the queen or with Moret, if she or he should broach the subject."
"I have at last come to believe that the only certainty of peace is under our flag. I am thus reluctantly, slowly, but entirely a convert to the American occupation and ownership of the island. If we recognize independence, we may turn the land over to a part of its inhabitants against the judgment of many of its educated and wealthy residents. If we advise the insurgents to accept stenomy, we may do injustice to men who have agid hard and well for liberty, and they may get justice from the insular government hould it once obtain comrol of the island. We in either event only foster conditions that will lead to continuous disorder. If we have we must finally occupy and ultimately own laland. If today we could purchase at reasonable price we should avoid the horrors and the expense of war, and you, as a soldier know what car is, even when waged for the holiest cause therefore ask your permission to treat. \* \* \* Here Mr. Woodford declares himself unequivocal-

y against Cuban independence and in favor of obtaining Cuba for the United States by purchase, His last sentence ends in the Red book with three stars as it does above. The secretary of state has not yet thought it wise to make public what the whole scatence was. But the American peo-ple new ought to know, At all events, Mr. Woodford frankly told his plan of purchase to the

1808, No. 41, Mr. Woodford to the president: Reports an interview with Senor More appears that he said to Moret: do not believe that autonomy will give

ace in Cuba under the Spanish flag. Nor do I eve that the insurgents can secure peace and good order under a free or independent govern-ment. " " The Spanish flag cannot give peace. The robel flag cannot give peace. There is but one flag that can secure peace and compel peace. That power is the United States, and

I simply answered: "It is."

that Senor Moret should obtain authority from Spain while he obtained authority to act or the United States, and that the United States should pay a fixed sum in purchase of the island, And Mr. Woodford ends this letter by repeating: "My faith in settlement gets stronger."
The language of this proposition should be read

"Possibly, if your government would authorize on to not for Spain and my government would authorize me to act for the United States, we could come to an agreement on some such general basis as this: The United States to pay a fixed sum for the purchase of the island; a part of such price to be retained as a fund for the payment of all claims due from the United States to ment of all claims due from the United States to ment of all claims due from the United States to ment of all claims due from the United States to ment of all claims due from the United States to ment of all claims due from the United States to ment of all claims due from the United States to ment of the purchase of the island; a part of the payment of all claims due from the United States to the payment of all claims due from the United States to the payment of t Spain or to Spanish citizens, and from Spain to the United States, or to citizens of the United tates; such claims to be determined by a mixed summission to be hereafter appointed; that the agreement to sell need not be expressed in the nemorandum that should be published, which nces between the two nations with the Britisl seen as arbitrator in case of disagreement that a secret memorandum should be signed at the same time fixing the terms of agreeme and thus avoiding any possible disagreeme. Thus Spanish pride might be satisfied."

This disputch of March 18, No. 44, is plain and clear. It arrays Mr. Woodford in his negotiations directly against Cuban independence. It makes him as the American minister distinctly notify Spain that she must sell Cuba to the United States for a price to be paid in money, and so he advises the president to order him to areaten the queen

disagreement

## Situation Before the War.

Accurately and carefully stated, how did the on the latter declared war? What had been the successive demands of the United States upon Spain for specific concessions? (i.) The revocation of the reconcentration orders and food supplies for the sufferers:

(2.) An armistice In addition there should have been demanded, ut was not demanded: The concession of Cuban independence.

In addition there should not have been demanded, but was demanded: (i.) The sale of Cuba to the United States.

Kinler. The object of the Spanish ministers was to find out exactly what the United States really wanted. Its minister was an official of prominence and good repute at home and abroad. When the Spanish ministers learned unmistakably what Mr. Woodford's desire and determination was, they had a right to feel sure, and did feel aure, that such was the true and ultimate desire of the American people, president, and congress. Mr. Woodfod told them plainly what his position was.

(1.) Opposition to increased autonomy under Spanish sovereignty. That would be doing, he said, "injustice to men who have fought hard

(2.) Opposition to Cuban independence. That would be, he said, turning the island over to "i part of its inhabitants against the judgment of many of its most educated and wealthy residents. (3) A purpose to negotiate the purchase and 'occupation and ownership' of Cuba by the United States.

Any one can see the infatuation of Mr. Wood ford with his personal project. He must have been almost unbalanced, mentally, to press these views upon Spoin without the slightest authority from home. Yet that is what he did. The Spanish queen and ministers had to meet him upo his own ground. They had no alternative pre-sented to them, and it must be admitted that they acted with dignity and honor. "Whatever they acted with dignity and henor. "Whatever clee we do, we will not be mercenary; we will not sell for money," the queen and the ministers said. They yielded to every other demand made upon them, even to the proclamation of an armistice; too late, it is true, to avert the war. But the unauthorized requirement of Mr. Woodford of the sale of Cuba to him, which they did not know was unauthorized they would not serve. not know was unauthorized, they would not acreo; and so war came and they went to their

#### Spain's Refusal Justified.

It is easy to discriminate between the effect upon the Spanish mind of a demand from us for the independence of Cuba and the feeling aroused To expect Spain to yield to the latter demand was absurd. After the lofty ground which she had always maintained, it was an utter impossibility that the proud queen should come down to a vulgar bargain and sale of the island to government, however great and powerful, which was threatening her with war for a purpose so solfish and mercenary. She had subdued her pride in a great measure; she recalled General Weyler, she yielded to every other demand made spon her-the repeal of the reconcentrado order with permission to the United States to send food and supplies to her avowed enemics—and, without any request from the insurgents, she proclaime an armistice and stopped her war against her rebel subjects. What other one thing was demanded of her? This: that she should sell Cuba for money to the United States. This she could not bring herself to do; and rightly refused to

But if a different appeal had been courteously and considerably made, the queen might have yielded to one more request: a declaration of freedom and independence to all her subjects i the Ever Faithful Isle. She could have don this as an act graceful and noble; in a proclamtion such as England might and will send forth granting independence to Canada and Australia whenever those great colonies ask for indepen-dence. Such an act of the Spanish queen sending Cuba out into the family of independent nations would have been greeted with generous apprecia-tion and hearty approval by the great mass of he people at home and by the world abroad. Fre Cuba would have voluntarily assumed a large portion of the public indebtedness of the mother country, and Spain would have stood more admired than ever before by the nations of the earth. But to sell Cuba for money to a hostile and threatening nation? No! No! Spain could not do that; and we cannot but respect the queen and Senor Moret for repelling the dis honoring proposition of Minister Woodford.

### More Information Wanted.

It is now the privilege of the American people who went to war to free Cuba, to demand and learn why Spain was asked to sell Cuba and was not asked to make Cuba free. The correspondence as published in the Red book is far from con plete. There are too many omissions indicated by asterisks. There are too many letters kep back. Mr. Woodford's report to Mr. Day that he is seeking to buy the island stands out clear and plain, as well as his request for authority t continue to press his demand for a sale. What was Mr. Day's reply? Will the present secretary of state tell us? Will congress demand the in formation?

No one in the senate knew that the demand

Senator Teller, who seems to have known when he insisted upon inserting in the declara-tion of war a clause pledging the United States in favor of Cuban independence.

President McKinley dreaded war and strove Spain told either (1) that she must as a con dition of peace grant independence to Cuba or (2) that she must grant an armistice till October and agree that then he should be the final arbiter between Spain and the Cubaus. Unfortunately, as frequently happens in government, the highest official was balked by the refusal of his subordinate at a distance to obey his orders, so that war came without either request being made. That he withheld expression of his indignation to ward his ministers is probable. That he had cause for indignation is evident. Perversely mismanaged diplomacy had ended in a war from which a minister in every way competent might possibly have saved the nations.

## Were Senators Deceived?

There is also this passage in Mr. Chandler's letter:

All through those April days there were two ears among the war senate (1). That there would be so much delay that European continental combination would be ormed to say to the United States that Spain must not be compelled wholly to give up Cuba; (2.) That the administration would come to in understanding with Spain that if she would be liberal enough in her promises of autonom to Cuba the president would consent to the re-tention of sovereignty over the island by Spali This last fear was freely expressed in private conferences of senators. The president was personally urging congressmen to give him more time. Senator Cushman K. Davis was induced by the president to advise delay. A senator said to him: "Is the president telling Spain that she must give independence to Cuba or war will ome? If so, however little may be our fail that Spain will agree to that condition, time should be given to take the chances that sh will." Mr. Davis said that the negotiation were being so directed and assured the senator hat he had seen a telegram which went to Madrid, directing Minister Woodford to exact a a condition of peace that Spain must relinquish sovereignty to the people of Cuba. Another senator, a frequent caller at the white house, confirmed Mr. Davis' statement that the telegram had been sent, and Mr. Davis made the state-ment to more than one senator.

More than a year after the war had ended Mr. Davis told two senators that he owed them an explanation. He then referred to the telegram, which he reasserted he had seen and at the time believed was sent, but he said that later he came to learn that it had not been sent. He imputed senators that he had learned that any intention to send the telegram had not been carried out.

## "IF YOU LOVE ME, TELL ME SO.

Eager lips oft grow so dumb When youth's ardors have departed,
And alas! too quickly come
Days when love is hungry-hearted.
Then, to aweet old memories turning. How our tears in secret flow, And we long to whisper, yearning, "If you love me, tell me so."

Though we doubt not, deep within, Still that wistful pain besets us, And we wonder—is it sin?—
If the worshiped one forgets us. Oh, for one dear little token, Fragrant of the long ago, One endearment, acted, spoken "If you love me, tell me so."

Why, Oh dearest, put away All love's tenderness and sweetness? These should be the same for aye, As love grows to its completeness Spare not, then, the old caresses Sweeter every year they grow, Ah! the thrill of lips on tresses! "If you love me, tell me so."

And forever, knowing, surely, Ne'er the fount of love's delight Overbrimmed it, welling purely. Dear, ah, deep the wells of loving! Out of God's own heart they flow, Living wells, for ever moving-

Tell me so by day and night.

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